KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 35. Vol. II.] LEXINGTON, K TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1811. [*No. 1350.—Vol. 25.*

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

☞ The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞ The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO GIRL, about 12 or 13 years old—she is a good spinner, and accustomed entirely to house business.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 10th. 1811.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
Will be given for
Salt-Petre,
By SAM'L. TROTTER

To be Let to the Lowest Bidder,

ON the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a *MEETING HOUSE* thirty four by fifty feet, to be built of stone, or brick at Pisgah, twenty-four feet high from the foundation, to contain three doors and nineteen windows, with a gallery—The particulars will be made known on the above mentioned day.

Isaac Stephenson.
William M'Ilvain,
James Stephenson,
Alexander Black,
Cal b Worley,
Nath'l. Ferguson,
Elijah Milton,
James Martin,
TRUSTEES.

August 15th, 1811. 2t*

The Subscriber

WISHES to take an *APPRENTICE* to the Brass Founding business—A smart lad about fifteen years of age, will meet with encouragement,

EMANUEL ALTE.

August 19th, 1811. tf

DUBUISSON, *Dentist,*

HAS the honor to inform the public that he will reside a few weeks at the house of Mr. John Postlethwait, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

He cleans, separates, files, plugs, and extracts teeth; sets those straight inclined to any direction; makes and places artificial ones, whole set or sets, with such care and attention that they seem natural—likewise transplants natural teeth—he also cures all diseases of the gums, even the fistula, and restores them to their wanted elasticity.

He will, if desired attend the commands of Ladies and Gentlemen at their house.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 2, 1811. tf.

NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend myself, or by my agent, on the 26th of September, next at the house of Henry Ashurst in Pulaski county, and proceed from thence with commissioners appointed by the court of said county, to the beginning of a survey of one thousand acres in the name of Frederick Warnick, on Pittman's creek, to examine witnesses to perpetuate their testimony as to the corners of said survey, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ROBERT ASHURST.

August 17th, 1811.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber, wishes respectfully to inform the public that he has commenced CARDING WOOL at his mill, (late M'Connel's) near Lexington on the Frankfort road—at eight cents per pound—hatter's wool four cents per pound.

Thomas Royle.

July 15th, 1811—7w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has removed to Lexington, and will practice LAW in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the *French* or *Spanish* language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wayatt.

May 28th, 1811.—tf.

Taken

FROM the bar of Mr. Satterwhite's tavern, while living on Main street, a new bottle-green SURTOUT COAT; the person who took it, will be so good as to return it—*tf*

A Great Coat

WAS FOUND on the Georgetown road a few miles below Lexington, on yesterday morning——The owner can get it on application at this office.

August 13, 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are hereby informed, that at the County Court holden for the county of Bath, in the month of October next, we shall apply to said county court for an order establishing a *Town* on the lands of the subscribers, agreeable to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided; said Town to be located and laid off, adjacent and around the premises fixed on by the commissioners as the seat of Justice for said county, under an act of the last general assembly.

Richard Menefee,
Thomas Deye Owings.

July 10th, 1811. 3m.

LAWS OF KENTUCKY
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass seed, of the present years' groth, at $2 per bushel.

ALSO—5000 wt. of Salt-petred BACON.
ALSO—500 wt. of new HOGS' LARD.

William Robertson.

july 12th, 1811—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
J. P. CAMPBELL's SERMON
ON BAPTISM.

☞ SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

For Sale.

A Small Covered Wagon,

With swinging seats and a set of good Leather Harness. It is well calculated for carrying a family to meeting and for a market wagon. Young Horses fit for service will be taken in pay

Enquire o the Printer.

5 w. T. D.

TAKEN up by William Relley living on the waters of North elkhorn near georgetown Scott county, one blind bay horse, about six years old, about 14 or 15 hands high, the near fore and hind foot is white with a star in his face and a snip on his nose, appraised to $15.

April 23 1811.

JNO. THOMPSON J. P.

POETRY.

Report of an Adjudged Case not to be found in any of the books.

BETWEEN Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose
The spectacles set them unhappily wrong,
The point in dispute was, as all the world knows,
To which the said spectacles ought to belong.

So the tongue was the lawyer, and argued the cause
With a great deal of skill, and a wig full of learning;
While chief baron Ear sat to balance the laws,
So fam'd for his talent in nicely discerning

In behalf of the Nose it will quickly appear,
And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly find
That the nose has had spectacles always in wear
Which amounts to possession time out of mind.

Then holding the spectacles up to the court—
Your lordship observes they are made with a straddle
As wide as the ridge of the Nose is; in short,
Design'd to sit close to it, just like a saddle.

Again, would your lordship a moment suppose
('Tis a case that has happen'd, and may be again)
That the visage or countenance had not a Nose
Pray who would or who could wear spectacles then?

On the whole, it appears, and my argument shows
With a reasoning the court will never condemn,
That the spectacles plainly were made for the Nose,
And the nose was as plainly intended for them.

Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how,
He pleaded again in behalf of the Eyes;
But what were his arguments few people know,
For the court did not think they were equally wise.

So his lordship decreed, with a grave solemn tone,
Decisive and clear, without one *if* or *but*—
That whenever the nose put his spectacles on,
By day-light or candle-light—Eyes should be shut.

From the Shamrock.

We have often of late, seen and admired in the Belfast papers the poetic effusions of a young lady, who signed herself "MARY," and were agreeably surprised on being presented with the following stanzas from her own hand, having recently arrived in this city with her father and family. "Mary" has only entered her 14th year and promises fair to emulate her admired country woman, Miss Belfour. We trust her budding genius may receive that cultivation which it seems eminently to merit; her youthful imagination glows with patriotism, and the theme of her oppressed country is well calculated to aid her muse with many interesting subjects.

LINES
ADDRESSED TO AMERICA.

Fair smiling land of Liberty and Peace,
Where plenty gaily treads the flow'ry fields,
And laughing Mirth with smiles that never cease,
Gives blessings to the charms that nature yields

Wilt thou receive a pensive wanderer here,
(Where joy fills every pleasure-beaming eye)
Whose only comfort is the gushing tear;
Whose only pleasure is the bursting sigh.

Tho' beauteous are thy dew-besprinkled lawns,
Tho' green and shady are thy waving groves,
Tho' lovely thy blue sky when morning dawns,
Oh! 'tis not what my mournful spirit loves.

For tho' my Erin's hills are bleak and wild,
Tho' there oppression waves his iron hand;
Yet sad Hibernia owns me for her child,
And Erin is my dear and native land.

O, great Columbia, may'st thou never feel
The iron rod of dark tyrannic sway!
O, may'st thou never hear war's thund'ring peal!
But peace still shed around her beamy ray.

For see where lone HIBERNIA on yon rocks,
Weeps for her sons in war untimely slain;
The rude winds whistling thro' her raven locks
While burns the tumult in her mad'ning brain.

O dear Hibernia, may thy wretched wrongs,
Soon be redressed, and may'st thou ever shine,
In the hoar sage's tales and poet's songs,
Oh 'tis the fondest dearest wish of mine.

MARY.

On the celebration of the last 4th of July in Washington city, gen. Mason gave a volunteer toast, 'Commodore Rogers,' with his Latin motto, 'Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.' A gentleman present asked the general to give the English; he gave it a brief and elegant translation, viz. 'Mild in the onset, vigorous in the execution.' A worthy son of Erin, in the company, having a smattering of latin, requested that he might give his translation, which was promptly agreed to.—'Arrah!' said he, speak quickly, or by Jesus I'll shoot ye.' The general observed it was not a correct translation. The son of Erin replied, 'But there is a deal of truth in it.' It added to the hilarity of the company.

FROM A DUBLIN PAPER.

The following ludicrous circumstance is a fact, and has become the subject of general conversation. The son of a respectable landholder in the county of Meath, had been strongly attached to the daughter of a neighbouring farmer, but as she did not encourage his advances, he formed a resolution of seizing her by force; and as she daily went to see a favorite cow milked, that was the opportunity fixed on. The young lady's brother, however, got intimation of his designs, and made them known to his sister, who as there was a striking resemblance in the persons, agreed that he should dress himself in her clothes and attend the cow. When he had arrived at the spot four men jumped over the hedge, seized and carried off the supposed lady (though not without much apparent resistance) to a chaise, which conveyed them to the bridegroom's residence.

The priest not being at home, the wedding was deferred till the next morning. In the mean time the lover's mother tried to administer comfort to the distressed young lady—and in order to convince her that her son had no dishonorable intentions towards her, proposed that she should sleep with *her* daughter. The young *ladies* retired soon after the rest, when a cry of 'help!' brought the parents to the door of their daughter's room which the *ravished fair one* had previously fastened. The disguised lover was seized, and sent to Antrim jail, where he now remains, and is to stand trial for his conduct; but as they cannot substantiate any crime, from the circumstance of the old lady putting him into *her* daughter's bed, he has entered an action against them for false imprisonment.

From the Albany Balance.

NATIONAL PREJUDICE;
or, the Reviewers Reviewed.

In the Quarterly Review, No. 4 for November, 1809, printed in London, and reprinted by Mr. Sargeant, of New York, I find an article entitled, "History and Present State of America," which betrays such shameful want of candour, or such gross ignorance of the real state of this country, that I am induced to take some notice of it. Under the pretence of reviewing Dr. Holmes' "American Annals," the writers of the article have given us, in the compass of about 17 pages, this admirable "history," taken not indeed from Dr. Holmes' Annals (for these they pronounce "meagre and miserably imperfect") but from the authentic travels of Ashe and Weld!—It is to be regretted that the reviewers have not informed us to what part of America (they are speaking particularly of the United States) the following description is intended to apply:—

"There is both in the physical and intellectual features of the Americans, a trace of savage character, produced by the circumstance of society and of external nature. It is only in the great cities and their immediate vicinity that the accomplishments of civilization are found; in the new settlements every thing partakes more of savage than of civilized life. The back settlers, useful as they are when considered as the pioneers of civilization, are a worse race than the Indians, upon whose border they trespass; inasmuch as they have been better taught, posses greater power of doing mischief, and are without principle. The succeeding classes for many steps upward, find themselves without the priest, without the physician, and without any other law than serves for the purpose of litigation. The execution of justice they take into their own hands: the man whose horse is stolen pursues the thief, and frequently kills him on the spot, to save the trouble of lodging him in prison."

Since these cases are so frequent, it is surprising that neither the reviewers, nor their wonder hunting travellers could quote us an instance. However, this is but a trifle compared to what follows:

"An American's first play thing is the rattle snake's tail; if he strays out of sight of his father's door he is lost; an accident which frequently happens; but hence like the savage, he acquires an early habit of tracing his way by signs imperceptible to another's eye. As he grows up, he lays traps for opossums, and shoots squirrels for his breakfast: he cuts down a tree on which the wild pigeons have built their nests, and picks up a horseload of young birds!"

Here, it is proper to remark, that the reviewers have the candour to acknowledge that they do not give full credit to every thing that Ashe has written: but they assert that "his book contains a few valuable facts!" and the following is probably given as a specimen:

"He [the American] takes his pigeons or his pork to the nearest town: sell them he cannot. The words buy and sell are nearly unknown in the new settlements; he trades them, and takes in exchange, not what he wants, but what he can get. 'I have known a person,' says Ashe, 'ask for a pair of shoes, and receive for an answer, that there were no shoes in the store, but some capital gin that could be recommended to him. I have heard another ask for a rifle gun, and be answered that there were no rifles, but that he could be accommodated with the best Dutch looking glasses and German flutes in the western country. Another was directed by his wife to bring her a warming pan, smoothing-iron and scrubbing-brushes: but these were denied, and a wooden cuckoo-clock, which the children would not take a week to demolish was sent home in their stead.'

Having copied a few other "valuable facts" of this description from Ashe, the reviewers next gives us some information on the authority of Weld, whose travels they gravely, tell us in note, contain but one "gross exaggeration," and that is "the story of the musquitos that bit General Washington through his boots!"

"Living in this semi savage state, the greater part of the Americans are so accustomed to dispense with the comforts of life which they cannot obtain, that they have learnt to neglect even those decencies which are within their reach. This is meant to allude to the custom of building, which probably never was general, and which was not the consequence of any particular stage of society; but it applies to the detestable state of their arts which are as disgraceful to America as they are disgusting to the unlucky Englishman, whose fate it is to travel there. The traveller must eat with the family, and must wait for their hours let him arrive when he will; every apartment is considered as common, and that room in which a stranger sits down, says Mr. Weld, is sure to be the most frequented; his chamber is filled with beds, in which men and women, if women happen to be travelling, lie promiscuously; and when he has fallen asleep in foul sheets, he may think himself fortunate if some dirty American does not awaken him by turning in by his side."

Let us now see what these reviewers of Old-England say of our New-England brethren:—

"The northern states have hardly outgrown their fanaticism. We have bourne a willing testimony of respect to the principles of the first colonists in New-England; but it cannot be denied that their religion is in the highest degree unfavourable to arts and manners. It tolerates no music except psalmsinging; loves no poety above the pitch of a tabernacle hymn; and not content with the exclusion of graven images, and the likeness of any thing that is in heaven or earth from its churches reduces the church itself to the appearance of a barn. You look in vain for the steeple and the weathercock, the clock and the churchyard yew, for all that is venerable and all that is beautiful; within there is neither font nor altar; and if the priest be at all distinguishable from the people, it is by an aspect even more dismal than that of his flock."

If the reader is not already disgusted with such ridiculous nonsense and falsehood, I think that one or two more extracts may be of use to him. What say these sage reviewers on the subject of law in this country?

"The state of law in America is as deplorable as that of religion and far more extraordinary.—The people appear in the courts of justice with their hats on at the bar; they talk, they make a noise, they smoke, and they cry out against the sentence if it does not happen to please them.—This last piece of conduct, says the Duc de Liancourt, is universal; and there are perhaps some peculiar instances of injustice in the courts, which make it to be not without its use. We have lately seen a state criminal tried there some half a dozen times for the same offence; and the trials have been such, that it is impossible to discover whether he was guilty or not."

"The want of decorum among Americans is not imputable to their republican government, for it has not been found in other republics; it has proceeded from the effects of the revolutionary war, from their premature independence, and from that passion for gambling which infects all orders of men, clergy as well as laity, and the legislators as well as the people."

Such are the accounts published in some of the most respectable English periodical works respecting the manners, religion and law of this country. Such are the miserable means restored to, for the purpose of deterring the people of Great Britain from emigrating to the United States. It is not possible that the conductors of such a work as the Quarterly Review can be so grossly ignorant as their writings would indicate. It is not possible that they can place any confidence in the ridiculous tales of Weld and Ashe. They must be blinded by the most inveterate prejudice; or they must wilfully misrepresent the situation of this country, from political motives. And yet, at the close of every article from which the foregoing extracts are made, they exhort the people of the United States not to cherish an Anti-English spirit; but to remember the bonds of blood and language, which subsist between the two nations and to consider the English (Reviewers and all, I suppose!) as their natural friends.

from the Democratic Press.

PORTRAIT OF
JOHN RANDOLPH.

His person is tall, thin, emaciated and original: his countenance seamed and furrowed less by the ravages of time or ill health, than by those of a temper irascible and incapable of contradiction. His figure is quite striking, and his dress deranged with studied negligence. His air and manner are rather lofty than dignified, rather condescending than gracious, without the graces that accomplished education and great intercourse with the polite world impart, yet natural and composed, and not without considerable attraction.

Endowed with a lively genius not sufficiently fortified by learning and observation, a mind ingenuous, but vehement, eccentric and highly charged with inveterate prejudices, he was introduced very early into Congress, where his readiness, spirit, ambition and powers of declamation soon enabled him to take a leading part, which he has always maintained, and indeed magnified since, notwithstanding the personal eccentricities and political irregularities of his career. When he rises to speak, though he often speaks more than daily, and without reflection or concert, the house with one accord resolves itself into a silent audience; and the galleries fill on the reports that are carried abroad that he is on the floor. His voice, which at first sounds feminine and shrill, looses its novelty and sharpness, and becomes harmonious & captivating. His articulation is remarkably distinct, and to those familiar with his tones, their sound is what the Italians call silver. His gestures are expressive and graceful: and with an angry waft ure of his hand, he seconds an aspect of more than Roman severity. His elocution is deliberate and flowing; his utterance emphatical and commanding.

But there is nothing moderate, flexible or conciliatory in his words, manner or deportment. His attachments, as Clarendon says of one of his characters, appear to be leagues offensive as well as defensive; and neither discretion nor expediency ever seem to erase a mind seeking all occasions of reproof and opposition. His speeches therefore, which sometimes appear to subdue, never command any permanent weight or influence; and trumpeted as they are throughout the continent, their utmost effect is a fleeting admiration. They blaze with eloquence; but want the mild and benificent lustre of good sense, toleration and consistency.

Their chief ingredient is sarcasm, a property unfortunately but too fascinating.—Seemingly without plan or preparation he delivers his sentiments on questions as they occur, with a boldness that astonishes and confounds, but seldom convinces or converts. When excited by his subjects, or provoked by his adversaries, he pours forth a torrent of invective, mingled with disdain, in its indiscriminate course frequently dashed with scurrility.

His talents for extemporaneous declamation are undoubtedly eminent. But the mere powers of speech have been cultivated at the expense of more solid acquirements; or rather, gifted with an uncommon portion of that fine fluency, which seems to be almost innate with Virginians, he has neglected those substantial acquirements, which, while they would have invigorated and adorned his natural abilities might have refined his taste, chastened his ardor and regulated his understanding.—Hence he has been found to excel in unexpected conflicts, and to fail when extraordinary efforts were called for or expected; and it is a remarkable fact that while scarce an ordinary debate escapes his interposition, those great parliamentary conjunctures, which rivet the eyes of the nation on their representatives have generally passed away without any distinguished display on his part. His knowledge of mankind is limited; of books still more so; and his judgment is unequal to his genius.

Nevertheless as a mere debater he is unrivalled in Congress. Though his irritability and indiscretion have cast him down from the high place he had attained, his parliamentary experience and powers of retort and declamation have supported him in a lofty, but uncertain sphere, where he dazzles and blazes without enlightening or giving life.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Capt. Fairwell arrived here from St. Ubes, when off the W. end of the island of St. Michaels, on the 18th ult. at 10 A. M. passed to leeward within 4 or 5 miles of a great smoke rising out of the sea, and throwing up large columns of water to a great distance attended with the flashes of fire—he saw similar flashes the night before at the distance of 50 miles.—The water appeared very much coloured and filled with dead fish. ☞ We some time since saw an account of this phenomenon in a letter from St. Michaels.—It appears by this account that the submarine eruption continued.—*Boston paper.*

GREAT INCREASE!

NAPLES, May 9.

A woman here has been delivered at one accouchment, of six male and seven female children, all alive, and perfectly organized! They have been preserved, and a more particular description will be given.

WILLIAM B. GILES

Mr. Giles, of the Senate, is of a ſtature ſomewhat above the middle ſize, and rather 'fat than bard beſeems'—His countenance is oval, his deportment dignified and ſerious, his gait ſlow and majeſtic, but his eye dull, liteleſs and inexpreſſive. 'He has no animation in thoſe eyes which he doth glare with.' it is the vacant ſtare of idiotiſm, the unmeaning gaze of inſanity without evincing the energy of feeling or the nobleness of ſentiment; and yet it is a fact that this man has been eminently gifted by nature. His mind though not of the firſt order, is of a caſt much ſuperior to that we meet with every day—his imagination is vivid, his memory ſtrong and tenacious; but his judgment rather weak than otherwiſe; and his facility of diſcernment proportionably enervated; hence that unceaſing flow of ideas, that facility of tranſition, and that rapidity of connexion for which he is diſtinguiſhed.

A man of ſound, diſcriminating judgment, is never found to have a great or rapid flow of thought, becauſe relations that are ſlight, or connections that are trivial, never ſtrike his mind with force and therefore cannot produce ideas. It is this want of perception or diſcernment between ſlight relations that engenders multiplicity of thought; and hence it is that a man who poſſeſſes a judgment of this kind, will never be remarkable for elegance of declamation, or copiouſneſs of eloquence.

Such then, is the mind of Mr. Giles ſuch, I mean, is the mind with which nature has endowed him, for art has done but little.—It is in a field where 'weeds and flowers promiſcuous ſhoot,' and which only requires cultivation to produce the ſweeteſt buds that ever bloomed in the luxurient *parterre* of genius.

Mr. Giles is a lawyer by profeſſion. To the acquiſition of the law he appears to have devoted the principal portion of his labour and attention. General information and *Belle lettres* acquirements he ſeems not to have made the object of his purſuit, and hence reſults that want of brilliancy of illuſtration, that ſplendour of amplification, and that lucidneſs of arrangement which is in him ſo perceptible.

The ſtudy of the poets, hiſtorians and philoſophers, is not only neceſſary to an orator for the purpoſe of recreation but according to Quintilian, he will want elevation of thought, boldneſs of expreſſion, variety of ſentiment and propriety of character, unleſs the moſt illuſtrious and celebrated writers on thoſe ſubjects, are read with attention and examined with diligence. I am induced to believe it is owing to this that Mr. Giles never ſtrikes the fancy with delight, never arreſts or graſps the attention by the force of his ſimilitudes, or the correctneſs of his exemplifications. To Plato, Cicero has declared he owed many of his reſources; and if we examine the pages of that writer, the eloquence of his ſtyle, the divine elevations of his conceptions, and the daring and reſiſtleſs ſweep of his mind, we will not entertain the ſmalleſt doubt as to the correctneſs of the aſſertions:—and were the ſpeakers of this country to devote more attention to the peruſal of ſuch writers, they would doubtleſs, under their preſent ſyſtem of government, diſplay to mankind models of imitation not only in the intellectual, but the moral world. It is from this deficiency in ſolid information and accurate reading, that the orators or rather *speakers* of this country have hitherto but rarely manifeſted a ſuperiority in that divine art, which like the potent ſpell of enchantment, paralizes the exertion of intellect, and overwhelms the ſenſes in a deluge of delight. If we believe the words of Cicero it is no eaſy thing to be an orator. He is a being, perhaps, more rare than any other in exiſtence. He requires an amplitude of acquiſition to which ſcarcely any man can attain, and a vigour and power of genius which very few poſſeſs. He requires the united gifts of nature and of art; the combined aſſiſtance of genius and of cultivation. Yet if it be impoſſible to attain to that perfection of which Cicero has formed to himſelf an idea, it is practicable to arrive at a much greater ſuperiority, particularly in this country, than that to which any modern has yet arrived. But I am again wandering. You muſt pardon my digreſſion. Like that of Sterne, the ſweet, the amiable child of ſenſibility, it will ſtroll in deſpite of me through all the zig zag mazes of diſorder and through all the wanderings of irregularity.

Mr. Giles' mind is rather ſlow than rapid. He cannot graſp at one glance the whole bearing, the various dependencies or intricate connexions of a ſubject. He requires time, and proceeds with ſlow and cautious, but generally with unerring ſteps, in the inveſtigation of truth. In analyzing his ſpeeches we diſcover no art, no order, no arrangement. He generally ſpeaks as his notes are taken, and but rarely, if ever, arranges in his mind the prominent grounds of objection, or preſerves a clear and lucid order in anſwering and refuting the objections of his opponent.

His action which Demoſthenes declares to be the very ſoul of oratory, is highly inexpreſſive and inelegant. Sometimes like the ſtatue of Silence, he remains as if without the power of motion, while language of more than Neſtorian melody flows from his lips: and ſometimes he ſaws the air with his arms without enforcing the ſentiment or adding beauty to the luſtre of expreſſion.

Such is Mr. Giles, a man regarded here as an orator of the firſt order, but whom I regard as a mere ordinary ſpeaker, ſcarcely ſoaring above mediocrity. How various are the taſtes of mankind? How difficult is it to eſtabliſh an univerſal ſtandard, by which all ſhall be regulated, and to which all ſhall refer. It is in nature as it is in the works of art;—men who have never beheld the Appenines, or the lofty Andes—who have never ſeen the majeſtic Danube or the rolling Miſſiſſippi, regard Cheviot hills with wonder and the meandering Tay with aſtoniſhment; and men who have never formed to themſelves proper ideas of oratory, who have never ſeen the pure ſtreams of oily eloquence flow, too often eſteem him as an orator, who from long habit has acquired a rapid flow of language, and can on every ſubject pour forth a torrent of words.

"*Thick as the autumnal leaves that ſtrew the brooks in Vallambroſa.*"

[Letters from Waſhington.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

We received this morning Moniteurs and other Paris papers of the 17th and 18th inſt. the higheſt importance is Bonaparte's ſpeech upon opening the legiſlative body. It will be remarked that Bonaparte does not make any, even the moſt diſtant alluſion to Ruſſia.——Great Britain comes in for her ſhare of invectives. Oh, how he hates and fears her! He accuſes us of alarming and ſtimulating other powers (Ruſſia probably) againſt France, and he promiſed to do great things againſt us, which promiſe he will no doubt perform as effectually as he has done all his others.

Theſe papers contain alſo an account of the opening of the National Council.

PARIS, June 16.

Speech of Bonaparte to the Legiſlative Body.

This day the 16th, the Emperor proceeded from the palace of the Thuilleries in great ſtate, to the palace of the legiſlative body.—Diſcharges of artillery announced his departure from the Thuilleries, and his arrival at the palace of the legiſlative body.

The Empreſs, Queen Hortenſe, Princeſs Pauline, the Grand duke of Wertemburg and the Grand Duke of Frankfort, were in one Tribune; the corps diplomatique in another Tribune; the biſhops convoked for the council, and the mayors and deputies of the grand cities, ſummoned to be preſent at the baptiſm of the king of Rome, were on benches.

His majeſty placed himſelf on his throne.—The king of Weſtphalia, the princeſs, grand dignitaries, grand eagles of the legion of honour occupied their accuſtomed places about his majeſty, prince Jerome Napoleon on his right.

After the new members had been preſented and taken the oaths, the emperor made the following ſpeech:—

"*Gentlemen deputies of departments to the legiſlative body*

"The peace concluded with the emperor of Auſtria has been ſince cemented by the happy alliance I have contracted; the birth of the King of Rome has fulfilled my wiſhes, and ſatisfies my people with reſpect to the future.

"The affairs of religion have been too often mixed in and ſacrificed to the intereſt of a ſtate of the third order. If half of Europe has ſeparated from the church of Rome, we may attribute it ſpecially to the contradiction which has never ceaſed to exiſt between the truths and the principles of religion which belong to the whole univerſe, and the pretenſions and intereſts which regarded only a very ſmall corner of Italy.

I have put an end to this ſcandal forever.—I have united Rome to the empire—I have given palaces to the Popes at Rome and at Paris; if they have at heart the intereſts of religion they will often ſojourn in the centre of the affairs of chriſtianity.—It was thus that St Peter preferred Rome to an abode even in the Holy Land.

"Holland has been united to the empire; ſhe is but an emanation of it—without her the empire would not be complete.

"The principles adopted by the Engliſh government not to recogniſe the neutrality of any flag have obliged me to poſſeſs myſelf of the mouths of the Ems, the Weſer, and the Elbe, and have rendered an interior communication with the Baltic indiſpenſable to me—It is not my territory that I wiſh to increaſe but my maritime means.

"America is making efforts to cauſe the freedom of her flag to be recogniſed—I will ſecond her.

"I have nothing but praiſes to give to the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine.

"The Union of the Valais had been foreſeen ever ſince the act of Mediation, and conſidered as neceſſary to conciliate the intereſts of Switzerland with the intereſt of France and Italy.

"The Engliſh bring all the paſſions into play. One time they ſuppoſe France to have all the deſigns that could alarm other powers, deſigns which ſhe could have put in execution if they had entered into her policy. At another time they make an appeal to the pride of the nations, in order to excite their jealouſy.—They lay hold of all circumſtances which ariſe out of the unexpected events of the times in which we are—It is war over every part of the Continent that can alone enſure their proſperity. I wiſh for nothing that is not in the treaties I have concluded.—I will never ſacrifice the blood of my people to intereſts that are not immediately the intereſts of my empire. I flatter myſelf that the peace of the Continent will not be diſturbed.

"The King of Spain is come to aſſiſt at this laſt ſolemnity. I have given him all that was neceſſary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces. Since 1809, the greateſt part of the ſtrong places in Spain have been taken after memorable ſieges.—The inſurgents have been beat in a great number of pitched battles.—England has felt that this war was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were no longer ſufficient to nouriſh it. She found herſelf, therefore, obliged to change the nature of it, and from an auxiliary, ſhe is become a principal. All ſhe has of troops of the line have been ſent into the Peninſula. England, Scotland and Ireland are drained.—Engliſh blood has at length flowed in torrents, in ſeveral actions glorious to the French arms. This conflict againſt Carthage which ſeemed as if it would be decided in fields on the ocean, or beyond the ſeas, will henceforth be decided on the plains of Spain! When England ſhall be exhauſted, when ſhe ſhall at laſt have felt the evils which for twenty years ſhe has with ſo much cruelty poured upon the Continent—when half her families ſhall be in mourning, then ſhall a peal of thunder put an end to the affairs of the Peninſula, the deſtinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Aſia by finiſhing this ſecond punic war.

"*Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legiſlative Body—*

"I have ordered my Miniſter to lay before you the accounts of 1809 and 1810. It is the object for which I have called you together. You will ſee in them the proſperous ſtate of my finances. Though I have placed within three months 100 millions extraordinary at the diſpoſal of my miniſters of war, to defray the expenſes of new armaments which then appeared neceſſary, I find myſelf in the fortunate ſituation of not having any new taxes to impoſe upon my people. I ſhall not increaſe any tax. I have no want of any augmentation in the impoſts."

The ſitting being terminated, his Majeſty roſe and retired amidſt acclamations.

From the London Gazette.

War-Office, June 11.—His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been pleaſed, in the name and on behalf of his Majeſty, to appoint his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Orange, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

Dreadful calamity in Hungary.

A German paper, (Neye Zeitung) which came to hand laſt week, contains the following article, dated Petersburgh, April 24. "Early on the morning of the 10th inſt. the Danube, without any previous warning, ſuddenly overflowed the banks below Best, and inundated the adjacent 30 miles. By this accident, 24 villages, for the moſt part extremely populous, were ſwept away, with the greater part of their inhabitants. It is computed, that between 3 or 4 thouſand perſons have loſt their lives."

FRENCH PAPERS.

Report of his Excellency Marſhal Duke of Dalmatia, to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Neufchatel, Major General.

"MONSIEUR,

"I left Seville at ten o'clock on the night of the 9th, as in my report of the 9th I had announced to you. On the 12th, I joined, between Fuente Cantos and Burivenede, the diviſion commanded by General Latour-Mauburg; on the 24th I took a poſition at Villa Franca and Albendralejo; on the 15th, at Santa Martha and Villalba. My cavalry had puſhed on cloſe to Albuera, where I had learnt that the armies of the enemy had formed a junction. The different Spaniſh, Portugueſe, and Engliſh corps arrived from Cadiz and from Lisbon, and even an Engliſh brigade, drafted from Sicily, had menaced Andaluſia. My advance had the effect of reſcuing this province, by compelling the enemy to recall all their corps, in order to unite them on the Albuera. Thus on the 15th, we found ourſelves in the preſence of the hoſtile army, and I reſolved not to loſe an inſtant in giving them battle.

"The poſition occupied by the enemy was advantageous; it was at the meeting of the roads which lead to Badajoz, and to Juramenha by Valverde and Olivenza; but the Spaniſh diviſion under Blake had not yet joined, and although by deferring the engagement, I might have expected ſome reinforcements, and though I had at my immediate diſpoſal only four brigades of infantry, making 15,000 men, with 3000 horſe, the whole amounting to no more than 18,000, I thought it adviſable to anticipate the junction of Blake with his 9000 Spaniards, and to attack them on the right, in order to throw myſelf upon their line of communication: beſides, the nature of the ground rendered this point of attack the moſt advantageous. I knew that General Beresford, who commanded the army oppoſed to me, had two diviſions of Engliſh infantry, amounting to 10,000 men, 8000 Portugueſe and 3000 Spaniards, under Caſtanos, with 3000 cavalry, making in all a ſtrength of 24,000 men; but I entertained no doubt of ſucceſs.

"General of Diviſion Latour-Mauburg commanded all our cavalry, and General of Diviſion Girard commanded the two firſt brigades, making 7000 men. The Brigadier-Generals Werle and Godinot, commanded each one other brigade.

"General Godinot with his brigade, enforced by five ſquadrons, under the orders of brigadier general Briche, was directed to make a falſe attack on the village of Albuera: I bore, with the reſt of the army, on the right wing of the enemy, which was at the ſame time charged by our cavalry. General Latour Mauburgh manœuvred with equal addreſs and intrepidity; he tried, but in vain, to draw out the enemy's cavalry into the engagement but it perſevered in keeping itſelf conſtantly in reverſe. General Girard, with his two brigades, advanced au pas de charge, and made himſelf maſter of the enemy's poſition. The poſition was occupied by a Spaniſh diviſion and an Engliſh brigade, who gave way, after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, and were hotly purſued. The field of battle was covered with their dead, and we took a good number of priſoners. The ſecond line of the enemy then advanced, and fell upon our line with conſiderable effect.

"Having placed myſelf on the height, I was ſurpriſed to ſee ſo great a number of troops; and a little after, I learnt from a Spaniſh priſoner that Blake came up with 9000 men, and effected a junction at three o'clock that morning. The conteſt was no longer equal; the enemy more than 30,000 ſtrong, and I only 18 000. I thought it therefore my duty no longer to purſue my deſign, and I ordered the poſitions that had been taken from the enemy to be kept. In the mean time, the enemy approached cloſe to our line, and the conteſt became moſt terrible. General Latour Mauburgh made a charge with the 2d of the huſſars, the 1ſt of the Lancers of the Viſtula, and the 4th and 20th of the dragoons, with ſuch ſkill and ſuch courage, that three Engliſh brigades were alternately deſtroyed. Six pieces of cannon, 1000 priſoners, and ſix colours (thoſe of the 3d, 48th, and 99th Engliſh regiments) were left in our poſſeſſion. The enemy left us the poſition which we had taken from them, and no longer dared to attack us. The firing continued till four o'clock in the afternoon, when it ceaſed on both ſides.

"Brigadier Generals Werle and Pepin were killed, Brigadier Generals Maraulin and Brayer, wounded. Colonel Præske, of the 28th regiment of light infantry was killed; as were the Chiefs of Battalion, Astrue and Cemus, of 29th and 28th regiments.—Our loſs in killed and wounded amounts to 2800 men. The enemy have made no priſoners, if we except two or three hundred wounded, that were left on the field.

"The enemy have loſt three Generals killed (two Engliſh and one Spaniſh) and two Generals wounded. A thouſand Engliſh were made priſoners; ſome of them have ſince eſcaped, but this very day we counted 800; 1100 Spaniards were likewiſe taken priſoners. All the accounts I have been able to procure make the loſs of the enemy amount to 5000 Engliſh, 3000 Spaniſh, and from 7 to 800 Portugueſe. There is then a total loſs of 9000 men to the enemy; that is to ſay, three times the loſs ſuſtained by us.

"The troops have covered themſelves with glory. Our cavalry made the firſt charge, and particularly diſtinguiſhed itſelf. The artillery maintained its reputation. I had conſtantly in play 40 pieces of cannon, that vomited out death among the hoſtile ranks. The Engliſh have loſt more than half their number.

"The 17th we remained in preſence of the enemy. Five thouſand men from Elvas have joined the army of the enemy. I continued to keep the field of battle, and on the 18th, at the break of day, I made a flank movement upon Solano.

"I have given in charge to General Gazan to conduct our Engliſh and Spaniſh priſoners, together with my own wounded, to Seville, with a ſuitable eſcort. As ſoon as I know he is arrived, I ſhall manœuvre to unite with other troops, and to complete the defeat of the enemy.

(The diſpatch concludes with the uſual compliments to individuals; adding that the greater part of the Etat Major and his Aides-de-Camp were dismounted, and ſome wounded.)

Signed)

"Marſhal Duke of DALMATIA," &c.

LONDON, June 21.—Capt. Bingham's account of the action with the Preſident, is expected by government with conſiderable anxiety; but, till it arrives, of courſe no deciſive ſtep will be taken.—If it ſhall prove to be what we have reaſon to ſuppoſe it will be, there can be little doubt as to the meaſures we ſhall adopt. This event has been ſtrongly compared to the affair of the Cheſapeak; and it has been ſaid, that the American Government are retorting upon us the conduct of which they complained in that affair. Where is the ſimilarity? The Cheſapeak had Britiſh ſeamen on board who had deſerted from our ſervice; we knew they were on board; we claimed them; they were refuſed, and we made the Americans give them up; a meaſure about which we never had but one opinion, that it was perfectly juſtifiable and that we ought never to have offered the ſlighteſt atonement or apology. But was this the caſe with the Preſident! Did ſhe complain of the Little Belt having American ſeamen who had deſerted, and of their being refuſed, to be given up to their own government? Not a ſingle complaint of this kind is made by the Americans themſelves. As far as we have yet ſeen, and we verily believe it to be the fact, the President was ſent out with orders of a hoſtile nature; ſhe failed completely fitted for action; he meets a Britiſh ſloop of war, and immediately hails her: granted that there was nothing wrong in this! But was the Britiſh veſſel bound to anſwer her? A refuſal to anſwer could afford no reaſonable cauſe of complaint to a veſſel that was neutral, for what had ſhe to apprehend? Very different was our caſe, for we were at war, and the character of belligerent gave us a right to give falſe anſwers, or no anſwer, in ſhort to have recourſe to ſimulation and diſſimulation to miſlead the enemy. How was the Little Belt to know whether it was not the hail of an enemy? And if bound to anſwer the hail, would ſhe not be equally bound to anſwer a ſecond and third queſtion; and ſo on, thus leading her to expoſe her condition? Captain Bingham, therefore, acted ſtrictly in conformity with his duty as a Britiſh officer, when, inſtead of anſwering the hail, he hailed in his turn—and here the duty of a neutral which the Preſident was, obliged him to ſatisfy our ſhip that ſhe could have no hoſtile intentions, and that ſhe was a veſſel of a friendly power. But what did ſhe do? and private letters, we beg our readers to obſerve, give a very different verſion from the American papers, and one much more probable. They all agree in ſtating that the firſt gun and the firſt broadſide was fired by the American. After we had hailed the Preſident, ſhe fired a ſhot at the Little Belt—the latter returned it—the Preſident then poured a broadſide which, of courſe, was returned; ſo ſtate all the private letters. "This important fact," ſays one of them, "was promulgated in N. York by the very officer who was ſent on board by Commodore Rodgers on the morning after the action had ceaſed, who did not heſitate to aſſert that capt. B. had at that interview declared on his honor he did not fire the firſt ſhot, but that after his ſhip had been fired into, he returned the compliment. He added, alſo, that the Preſident was the firſt to pour a broadſide into the Little Belt, which was returned by her before ſhe could, conſiſtently with the rules of the Britiſh navy, condeſcend to ſtrike her colours, even to a force of ſuch great ſuperiority.

If this be the fact, if the American Government declare that the capt. of the Preſident did not act contrary to his orders, there can be but one line of conduct we can adopt conſiſtently with what we owe to our national character.

From the Boston Repertory Augt. 6.

Yeſterday arrived the barque Sally and Mary, Capt West, in 33 days from Oporto, which he left July 1st.

Conſiderable alarm prevailed in Portugal, leſt they ſhould have another viſit from the French who having been reinforced at Badajoz, were ſaid to be advancing. The British and Portugueſe forces which recently invested that place, had fallen back about 60 miles, and were within about 70 of Lisbon. It appears that this movement was not ſo much owing to a dread of the power of the enemy as to a great ſcarcity of proviſions, from which the army had ſuffered conſiderably, the French having deſtroyed every thing the country afforded even to the mules. We do not learn that a junction had yet been effected between Lord Wellington's forces under general Spencer and the diviſion of Berresford; nor that the remnant of Maſſena's army had joined Soult; though from their movements it was expected.

Capt W. was informed by an American gentleman who left Lisbon on the 25th of June, that he had ſeen a letter from a Britiſh officer of Berresford's army ſtating that they had retreated, leſt by remaining in Spain they ſhould be cut off by the French forces (late Maſſena's) who were deſcending through Eſtramadura. He likewiſe mentioned the great ſcarcity of proviſions.

A few days before capt. W. ſailed, the commiſſary at Oporto received a letter from Lord Wellington, directing him to ſuſpend purchaſing proviſions as he ſhould draw his ſupplies from the Tagus. The Commiſſary immediately ſhipped all the ſtores on hand, having taken up ſeveral of the American veſſels for the purpoſe. A report prevailed that the army which had lately been driven out of Portugal, amounting to 25,000 were returning and were within 60 miles of Oporto, and the inhabitants were much alarmed. (It is certain this army cannot both advance towards Oporto and join Soult. There ſeems to have been more alarm than danger.)

The general complexion of capt. W's intelligence is gloomy, though not ſpecific. But we cannot ſee any probability of a conſiderable reverſe of fortune. The Britiſh had advanced ſo far as to render ſupplies of proviſions from Lisbon difficult. As they approach Lisbon they will be furniſhed with abundance, for there they are in great plenty. If the French follow, they in turn will begin to ſuffer, for the ſoil of Portugal affords nothing, and the Imperial army muſt be expoſed to the ſame diſtreſſes, which before rendered their ſtay impracticable.—Lord Wellington, we preſume is too circumſpect a commander to be circumvented by his enemy.—Maſſena had not returned from France.

BOSTON, Auguſt 10.

NAVAL BATTLE.—The following account of a naval battle in the Mediterranean was brought by the Maria-Thereſa, in 44 days from Lisbon:

An express had arrived from Admiral Berkley, ſtating that admiral Cotton had fell in with a French fleet from Toulon, of 9 ſail of the line, off Cape de Gatt, full of troops; and had ſucceeded in taking 7 ſail, and in ſinking the other two. This account was publiſhed in an extra gazette at Lisbon, by Mr. Stewart, British ambaſſador at that place.

August 12.

LATEST FROM GOTTENBURG.

Capt. Coggshall, of the ſchooner Eliza, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, in 48 days from Gottenburg, which port he left on the 21ſt of June.

Capt. C. informs us, that Mr. Erving, our Miniſter to the court of Denmark, had arrived at Copenhagen, where he was received in the moſt friendly manner—that it was reported, the Daniſh government had given orders to their privateers, no longer to moleſt American veſſels.

Capt. C. informs, that an American veſſel arrived at Gottenburg, which had been boarded off the Scaw by two Daniſh privateers, who permitted her to paſs, and ſaid that they had orders not to moleſt American veſſels. Markets very dull.

Was convoyed by the British and treated with marked politeneſs by them.

DENMARK.—By the arrival this morning of the ſchooner Eliza, capt Coggshall, in 48 days from Gottenburg, we learn, that an American veſſel had been boarded by a Daniſh privateer, the captain of which ſtated, that he had orders from his government not to moleſt in future, any American veſſels. What truth there may be in this ſtatement, we know not, at any rate it does not agree with the repeated accounts we have lately received of American veſſels being harraſſed by Daniſh privateers in the Baltic. Perhaps this is the toaſted cheeſe to Napoleon's new trap.—When the Eliza ſailed it was reported at Gottenburg, that a French general had gone to Memel to take the command of the Pruſſian forces.

Many French troops had arrived in the north from France.

A letter from Capt. Amos Dennis maſter of the brig Hannah, of Newburyport, dated Chriſtiansand, June 8 1811.

"Notwithſtanding the Daniſh courts, judge it ſufficient cauſe for condemnation, if they can prove you are caught in bad company; the King has given poſitive orders not to proceed in any caſe of thoſe American veſſels taken in convoy laſt year, unleſs there was the moſt poſitive proof of their having entered British convoy by their own accord; I ſaw this in a letter to the Secretary of State from George Joy, Eſq. as it was ſent me unſealed to forward the firſt opportunity, I of courſe was anxious to peruſe the correſpondence of great characters before I ſealed it. There is certainly ſome hopes of Gawn and Cuſhing yet."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 27, 1811.

The Minutes of the ELKHORN and NORTH DISTRICT Associations of Baptists are printed and ready for delivery to the churches, at this office.

ELECTION RETURNS, 1811.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Lincoln—Thomas Montgomery, John Withers.
Nelson—Benjamin Hardin, John Huston, Benjamin Mearon.
Washington—Thomas G. Harrison, Benedict Spalding.
Hardin—Charles Helm, Nicholas Miller.
Bullitt—James Alexander.
Boone & Gallatin—Jamison Hawkins.
Logan—John J. Crittenden, Urbin Ewing.
Warren—Solomon P. Sharp, Willis Mitchell.
Green—John Emerson.
Adair—Joel Atkinson.
Casey—John Shackleford.
Muhlenberg—William Bradford.
Campbell & Pendleton—James King.
Nicholas—Jesse Basket.
Knox—Joseph Eve.
Bracken—John Hunt.
Cumberland—William Wood.
Christian—Abraham Boyd, Matthew Wilson.
Livingston & Caldwell—Jonathan Ramsey.
Greenup & Lewis—John Radford.
Ohio—John Davis.
Breckenridge—John Sterret.
Pulaski—Tunstall Quarles.
Wayne—Mr. Cooke.
Clay & Floyd—John Bates.
Barren—Joel Yancy, John Davis.

SENATORS.

Jefferson & Bullitt—William Pope.
Christian & Muhlenberg—Y. Ewing.
Nelson—Dr. Burr Harrison.
Fleming & Nicholas—Thos. Throckmorton.

The above list completes the election returns for 1811.—The result, (says the Frankfort Argus) is 37 old members, and 33 new—in all 70—there are about 25 lawyers, a greater number than heretofore.

FELIX GRUNDY Esq. is elected a representative of Mero District, Ten. in the 12th Congress.

WILLIE BLOUNT, Esq. re-elected Governor.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. *James Blythe*, CRAVEN P. LUCKET, Esq. of Louisville, to the amiable Miss SUSAN P. GREENUP, daughter of Col. *Christopher Greenup*, of Frankfort.

——— On Sunday the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Metcalf, Dr. MAUZEY Q. [illegible]RBY, of Nicholasville, to the amiable Miss MARGARET LOGAN, daughter of Mr. Archibald Logan, of Jessamine county.

☞ We received no Eastern mail yesterday.

THE INDIANS & THE BRITISH.

We were disappointed yesterday in receiving intelligence from the quarter of Indian disturbances—There was no mail from Vincennes. But from another source, we are enabled to state, that Governor Harrison is preparing to commence a campaign against the hostile tribes under the influence of the Prophet.—Volunteer companies have been raised in Illinois and Indiana territories, and probably in the state of Ohio—4 or 500 U. S. troops under the command of Col. Boyd and Maj. Floyd, will march from New-Port garrison, and a number of volunteers from Lexington, will set out in a few days—the whole to proceed to Vincennes. So it seems our affairs are fast approaching to a crisis in different quarters at the same moment.

It would seem from the attitude of the Indians—the combination of the Northern and Southern tribes—the conference at Malden—the circumstances attendant on the mission of *Foster*—the late arrival of regular troops in Canada, that the British ministry were planning "*another expedition.*" What success they may calculate upon, is not our immediate province to enquire; but certain it is, if decided steps had not been taken by our government, our frontier settlements would have been much endangered, by their allies—*the Indians.*

From the friendly course pursued by Mr. Jefferson, towards our red neighbors, and which has been followed by Mr. Madison, we had supposed the Indians would never more treat us otherwise than as brethren. But we have been mistaken—British intrigue and British gold, it seems, has had greater influence with them of late than American justice and benevolence. Be it so; but let England not hide herself any longer behind the curtain—let her appear to the world as she is, the instigator and protector of savage cruelties: and then real Americans will call into action that spirit of necessary resistance which so eminently distinguished their fathers in the wars of the revolution.

We have in our possession information which proves beyond doubt, the late disturbances to be owing to the too successful intrigues of British emissaries with the Indians.

☞ *OUT AT LAST.*

We asserted when we first received capt. Bingham's reputed official account of the affair between the President and Little Belt, that it was a fabrication—The U. States Gazette now announces the fact with much gravity and earnestness—embellished with an admonition to the *pert younglings* of New-York, (who are charged with the deed) not to do so again—Not a word is said to the honest federal Printer, COLEMAN, who assured his readers that *he had copied it from a Halifax paper!*

But the cream of the joke is, that *Timothy Pickering* and the federal host have lost all their labour in endeavoring to prove from this fabricated account the correct conduct of capt. Bingham, and the censure of Commodore Rodgers and the American government. However, Pickering and his fellow-labourer in Kentucky, both appear to have written on this subject with about the same effect that they have on other subjects—Rodgers is every where applauded, and the apologists of British insolence are every where execrated. Were it possible to raise a blush upon the cheeks of those colleagues in the trade of slander and detraction, it would now come—but that hope has gone by.

A most disgraceful imposition.

We are exceedingly sorry to hear upon authority which we cannot doubt, that the article purporting to be Capt. Bingham's official letter to admiral Sawyer, giving the account of the affair between the President frigate and the Little Belt, is a shameful forgery, fabricated by some young men at N. York, in a fit of wantonness. It would be difficult to speak in terms of appropriate reprobation of a transaction so unwarrantable. It has already been productive of no little mischief by irritating the feelings of the publick, and may yet be followed by consequences still more serious. *U. S. Gaz.*

ST. LOUIS, *August* 14.

From Prairie du Chien we learn that emissaries from Canada have and are now very busy tampering with the Indians.—Unfortunately there are no goods placed there to relieve their wants, and the Factory Store at Fort Bellevue is too remote for them, having to pass nations with whom they are often at war. Last spring numbers of the Scioux, &c. came to the Prairie to procure goods, but were disappointed, Boulvin being at the Federal City, the Mackanaw traders commenced holding councils with them. They told them that "their American Father was poor, and was supplied with such goods as they sometimes received through him, from their English Father, who always remembered their wants and necessities. That the Americans were daily cheating them out of their lands, and if they did not immediately attack and drive them away they would not have a resting place on the earth." One of these fellows cried, sobbed and shed tears as he spoke (in council) of the conduct of the Americans. He strenuously advised them to go to Canada, where they would be amply provided with clothing, arms and ammunition, and be placed in a situation which would enable them to destroy the Americans.—We sincerely hope that the governors of these Territories will be circumspect in giving licences to these *cut throats* in the shape of *traders*: and we promise that we shall from time to time, procure the names of those Canadians who are in the habit of corrupting the Indians, so that if they should be caught within the settlements, they may be made examples of.

Some time ago, the Iaways proposed selling their title to the lands in the fork of the Missouri, enclosed by a line drawn from the Missouri above Fort Osage, to Bellevue on the Mississippi: we sincerely hope government may purchase this fine tract of country, as there are at present on it, a white population of at least 6000 souls, and increasing daily.

Full blooded English Racers.

Lord Wellington was running before the French in Portugal, and *Sir* R. Spencer writes my lord from Sioto, June 7, that he was running too; and not without reason for the French were coming rapidly against them, "with intent to kill;" and they actually did kill some, and maimed others. Sir R. however says "the retreat was made in a masterly manner." The French left Salamanca with 13,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 34 pieces of artillery. Sir R. writes of them thus, which verily appeareth very strange and marvellous withal:

"I do not exactly know the enemy's designs."

Thou fool! his designs are bloody.
Whig.

In the Aurora of the 5th, we find an article on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, in which Mr. Foster, the British minister to our government, is stated, in his interviews with Mr. Secretary Monroe, to have "assumed a tone of arrogance and insult." An intimation to the like effect we have remarked in the Baltimore Whig, from which it has been copied into other prints. We have seen these statements with much surprise.—We cannot say that they are contrary to fact; but we feel ourselves called upon to say that we never heard of the circumstances stated in the papers in relation to the intercourse of the British minister with our government—although had they occured, they would more than probably have come to our knowledge in some shape or other. On the contrary, we had understood that the interviews between the Secretary and the minister were perfectly amicable;—and that, however tenaciously the one or the other might have adhered to the rights or pretensions of their respective governments, their conferences were conducted in a perfectly decorous and friendly manner.——*Nat. Intel.*

A London paper of June 4, states the present cost of the war to be 250,000l. per day, that is, 1,750,000l. per week, or *ninety one millions sterling per annum!*

Gen. Moreau, who has been represented as being on a tour through New England, remains at his country seat near Morrisville.

From the Western Spectator, Marietta.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

We have heretofore particularly adverted to the unexampled progress of population in this state. As of the present inhabitants a considerable proportion consists of young married people, and as much good land yet remains unoccupied, we apprehend the result of our next census will exhibit a proportional increase equal, if not superior, to that of any other state. The fertility and cheapness of our lands still invite the industrious of other states to migrate hither. Those particularly in the eastern states who have small farms scarcely sufficient for the maintainance of their families, may find themselves much advantaged by transferring their interests to this state. True it is we have not as yet a regular market. Flour, however, may always be disposed of to advantage. Horned Cattle are raised with little expence compared with what is requisite beyond the mountains. A statement of the quantity of beef cattle and live pork driven last year from Ohio would exceed the belief of eastern farmers. We apprehend from what we have learned of the number driven by Zanesville and this place that the number of driven swine was not much short of 70,000.—In no part of the union is fruit more plentiful or of better quality than in this county—and other parts of the state are fast improving in this particular. Most of our improvements have been made within twelve or fifteen years. But the progress must appear striking still, if we even revert to the very first settlement. In this regard, nothing could present a more marked exemplification than the following extract of a letter from Col. RETURN J. MEIGS, sen. now resident in Tennessee, dated 1810, with which we have been politely favored. Speaking of the first settlement says—

"A few days before the arrival of Gov. St. Clair the judges Parsons and Varnum having then recently arrived, and no laws yet adopted; a Code of regulations was drawn up on one sheet of paper, and attached to the side of a large Oak Tree standing on Marietta Point, and in case of infraction of any article of the Code, application was to be made to me. Before the adoption of laws by the Governor and Judges, but one case of assault occurred, and in order not to risque any disrespect, or contempt of our Regulations (for they had not the force of Laws) I composed the difference of the parties—and all was peace. Nothing was then to be seen but an impenetrable forest. This was twenty-two years ago; there were then less than 100 persons in the state, including men women and children. The most sanguine imagination could not at that time have had any conception of the present state of population and improvement."

Burning of Judge Simmes' House.

Some interest has been excited on this catastrophe, on account of the reputed loss of property and papers, beside the house, which were consumed by the destruction of the premises.

In the court of common pleas, April term, 1811, the grand Jury for this county returned a bill against John Hart, a magistrate in that neighborhood, for the said burning, and being charged, he was committed.

The trial in this important case, was commenced on the 7th inst and lasted till the 16th. Mr Glover was the prosecutor on behalf of the state, and was assisted by Mr Burnet. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Longworth were counsel for the defendant.

About 70 witnesses (on both sides) were examined, and arguments of considerable length and ability were held; which, together with the evidence, we presume will be given to the public, as we understand the trial is to be reported, when prepared for the press.

The jury retired on Friday morning to make a verdict, and after returning two or three times with no verdict, and the court sending them back to their room as often, no verdict could be obtained.

On Saturday morning the jury returned to their box, but without any officer, as we understand they had broken out of the room in which they were, and the officer would not again take them into his custody. The court refused to recognize them; and after remaining some time in the box, without the care of an officer or the court, they dispersed to their respective homes; and the prisoner was remanded back to his confinement.
Ohio Paper.

CAPTURE OF THE TOULON FLEET.

By an intelligent gentleman who came passenger in the ship Maria Theresa, arrived at New York on the 10 inst. from Lisbon, we learn that the official account of the capture of the Toulon fleet, consisting of nine sail bound up the straits, with some thousand troops on board, had been captured off Cape de Gratt, by an English squadron of five sail of the line, commanded by admiral Cotton, after a very obstinate conflict. Seven of the French ships had been carried into port, and the remaining two destroyed. This account was received by admiral Berkley, on the Lisbon station, by a despatch vessel from the straits, and by him communicated to the British ambassador at Lisbon.—*Freeman's Journal.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The toasts drank at the commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, are generally regarded as a correct exposition of public opinion on the subjects to which they refer. Considering them in this light, we have been much pleased with the most of those, given at the late celebration, which have yet reached us. Devotion to national independence and individual liberty, and a determination to maintain them—Gratitude to the Heroes and Sages of the Revolution, and a desire to honor and imitate them—Love for our constitution, and a resolution to perpetuate it—Confidence in our government, and an intention to support it—A sense of the importance of Domestic Manufactures, and a disposition to patronize and encourage them—a knowledge of the wrongs sustained from the belligerent powers, and a spirit to resent them—Sympathy with our impressed seamen, and a solicitude for their release—a willingness to suspend trade, rather than carry it on under taxes and duties, restrictions and impositions, at the arbitrary will of foreign tyrants—are all manifested, with remarkable unanimity, in the toasts which have been received.

On several minor subjects there is also a general agreement. Disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Smith, and undiminished confidence in Mr. Madison—Sympathy with Gen. Wilkinson in the persecutions he has suffered, and a wish to see him pass through the flame unhurt—unqualified applause of Com. Rodgers, and full credence in his account—approbation of those who opposed a renewal of the U. S. Bank Charter, and a reprobation of such as advocate it—Disgust with Timothy Pickering's fabrications and fulminations, and defiance of him and his "little band" of "choice spirits"—are expressed in almost every set of toasts which has come to land.

On the whole, the toasts exhibit the public sentiment on every important point correct and united; and are highly gratifying to every friend of his country and government. *Tren. True Amer.*

The democratic republicans of Annapolis, on the 20th ult. gave Mr. Pinkney, late minister at London, an elegant entertainment, at which the Governor of Maryland, and the executive council, the chancellor, &c. &c. were present—also many republicans from the country. At this meeting Mr. Pinkney declared himself "warmly and sincerely attached to the political conduct and principles of that great, good and excellent man, who now presides over the public affairs of the nation, and that his attachment to him was the more firmly fixed because he had the best possible opportunities of knowing the honesty and purity of his motives, and that aided by the co-operation of his fellow-citizens he had no doubt he would firmly support the best interests of his country.—He said he had no concealments to practice, but wished his political principles to be generally and publicly known—he would avail himself of that occasion, openly and explicitly to declare that it was his firm determination to support the administration of his government, whilst it should be conducted upon those democratic republican principles, which had governed the political conduct of the present and late administrations—and that he should do this from an honest conviction, that it would eminently contribute to the promotion of the general welfare. For reasons, which he was well assured would be obvious to those present, he deemed it improper to enter more into detail at the present moment—but having now become a private citizen, he should at all times freely give his political opinions to those who might deem them of sufficient importance to seek their discovery."

A writer in the *Virginia Patriot* of the 2d inst. asserts, that Mr. JEFFERSON had, within a few days, in conversation with a gentleman of the first respectability and veracity on the affairs of Europe, and the relative situation of the United States, unequivocally declared, "*that he believes the French emperor to be the greatest monster, and most abandoned scoundrel in the world.*"

To Printrs—To excite emulation.

A young man an apprentice in this office, who is only between 16 and 17 years of age, composed on Wednesday last, by the usual time quitting work, 14,152 m's. of the matter contained in the first and second pages of this paper: If this has ever been exceeded or equalled, by a compositor of his age, it is what we are ignorant of—and indeed, we are of the opinion, that the same quantity of as solid matter, in so short a measure, has seldom been composed in one day, by any of the most expert and practised workmen.
Franklin Repository.

The late fires at Newburyport have been ascertained to be the work of an incendiary, a youth only 15 years of age, who is apprehended and put in close confinement.

Money Makes the Mayor to Go.

LOTTERY-OFFICE.

THE Lottery for the benefit of the Lexington Library will finish next week. It is immensely Rich, as will be seen by the following, which is the

Present State of the Wheel.

1	Prize	$ 4,000	is	$ 4000
2	do.	1,000		2000
3	do.	500		1500
2	do.	100		200
2	do.	50		100
11	do.	20		220
15	do.	10		150
183	do.	6		1098
219 Prizes				$ 9268
381 Blanks				
600 Tickets at $15 44 2-3cents is				$ 9268

A few choice tickets yet remaining, which may be had for 15 dollars each [near half a dollar less than they are worth] by application to

John Wrigglesworth, Agent.

August 27th, 1811.

N. B. On to-morrow a prize of $ 1000 will be drawn.

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscriber having lately returned to this country has brought on with him a fresh assortment of British Manufactures, put up expressly for this market in England, and which are now opening at the house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trotter, Jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—and offered for sale by the package or piece, on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as will render them well worthy the attention of the storekeepers throughout this state. They consist of the following articles, viz.

10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 chintzes, calicoes and furnitures
10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ginghams, mull, sprig, seeding and leno Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4, cambrick muslins, 7-8 4-4 and 6-4 black, and all coloured do.
2 do. flush and pulicat handkerchiefs
3 do. dimities
2 do. cotton cassimeres
1 trunk sattins, modes, twilled sarsnetts, men's florentine, and 40 doz. black and all coloured Barcellona handkerchiefs
3 cases mens and womens cotton and worsted hosiery
1 trunk, do. do. silk do. and picnic, sleeves, gloves and mitts
1 trunk assorted sewing silks
3 cases Scotch threads
6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and corking, 100,000 W C needles
A choice selection of thread and cotton lace, thread edgings, and china, sattin and sarsnett, plain, figured and brocaded ribbons, galloons and ferrets
2 bales low priced plains
1 do. silk and cotton and woolen toilenetts
4 do. double milled cassimeres, woolen cords and stockinett
6 do. 5-4 and 7-4 cloths, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

4 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 7-4 sheetings
12 bales India muslins, checks and handkerchiefs
3 chests imperial and young hyson teas
40 barrels coffee and sugar

J. P. Schatzell.

Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences, contracts for the shipment of produce will be entered into. 36 tf

THE MEMBERS OF THE
LEXINGTON JOCKEY CLUB
ARE requested to attend at Mr. Postlethwait's, on Saturday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
By request of the President.

TO RENT.
A STORE & DWELLING HOUSE,

ON Main Street, as a stand for any kind of business, it is inferior to none. To a respectable tenant, the rent will be moderate, and possession may be had immediately.
Apply to the Printer.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of July, a smart, likely, keen, active, sensible fellow, named *DANIEL*—about 18 years old, yellow complexion, bow-legged, heavy and well made, somewhat of a down look, tho' never embarrassed.—He was raised in Pulaski county by Mr. James Smith, and I think it probable he is in the neighborhood of Goose creek Salt Works or the Salt-Petre caves on Rockcastle. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or one half thereof if taken in the state.

LEWIS COLLINS.

Fayette county, August 26th, 1811. tf-50

WAS TAKEN,

FROM the commons of Versailles about three weeks past, a SORREL HORSE, blazed face, about 14½ hands high, several saddle spots and probably some white feet—handsomely nicked, paces, trots and canters. A handsome reward will be given to him who will deliver said horse to me—he is somewhat advanced in age.

CHARLES BUCK.

Versailles, 24th August, 1811.

Montgomery County

TAKEN UP by Samuel Whitsitt, a [illegible] Bay Horse supposed to be seven years old, brands perceivable, bald face, both hind feet white, and some white on the left [illegible] appraised to $ 35

JOSEPH SIMP[illegible]

JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends the public, that having taken the [illegible] lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in [illegible] street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre. tf

TAKEN UP by Robert Richardson, living in the town of Falmouth and county of Pendleton, one Bay Mare about 14 hands high, and about 12 years old, trots and gallops, has a small star in her forehead, branded with A on the near shoulder, and a small scar on the near jaw, with some saddle spots—she has a young colt by her side: (both) appraised to twenty-five dollars before me

William Mountjoy, j. p. p. c.

Taken up by William Casity.

IN Bath county, on Slate creek, near Slate forge, a *DARK ROAN MARE*, a natural pacer, 14½ hands high, a star in her forehead, both hind feet white, shod before—her mane hangs on the near side, judged to be 11 or 12 years old, appraised to $ 18 before me, this 4th day of June, 1811.

ELIHU OWINGS.

Fleming County, Sct.

Taken up by Joseph Christy,

living on the head waters of Fox's Creek, a bay horse, four years old, both hind feet white, a small star in his forehead, no brand perceivable, appraised to ten dollars.

EDWARD DORSEY.

December 24th, 1810.

Woodford County sct.

Taken up by Edward Trabue,

living on the Kentucky river, a little below the mouth of Green Creek, in Woodford county, a bay horse, about seven years old and about fourteen hands and a half high, no brands perceivable, appraised to $ 34.

WM. VAWTER.

Brass Foundery.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Brass Founding Business

AT THEIR SHOP IN LEXINGTON, OPPOSITE THE BRANCH BANK,

WHERE they intend carrying it on in all its various branches. Having procured the best of workmen from New-York, they confidently hope, by their promptitude and attention, that they will give general satisfaction. They have constantly on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of

BRASS ANDIRONS,
SHOVELS & TONGS,
DOOR KNOCKERS &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns, which they will dispose of much lower than such articles have heretofore sold in the western country. All kinds of machinery, clock work, &c. cast on the shortest notice.

Still Cocks, Rivets &c. always on hand.

☞ The highest price in cash will be given for

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

I. W. & Co. continue to carry on at the above place, the
SILVER PLATING AND SILVER SMITH BUSINESS.

IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES,

And have constantly on hand, ready for delivery, every description of

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Carriage Lace, Fringe & Tassels, Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. &c.

Of new and very elegant fashions, which they have just received from Philadelphia.

ALSO ON HAND, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

July 20, 1811.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit, sct. July Term, 1811.

Arther Conoley compl't. } *against* Weathers Smith, Thomas Miller, James French and others def'ts } IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Thomas Miller is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the third day of the next court, file his answer plea or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some duly authorised news-paper, according to law in this state.

A copy attest,

THO: TRIPLETT, Jr. D. C. M. C. C.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery circuit sct. July Term, 1811.

William Calk compl't. } *against* William Reid, John Rodes Raglin and others def'ts. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Mayo, Thomas Hines, John Rodes Raglin and the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Lynn dec. Anthony Buckner and William Boothe, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the third day of our next October term, file their answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demur, that the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively, in some duly authorised newspaper, according to law.

A copy. Attest,

M'HARRISON, C. M. C. C.

Doctor M'Calla's Works

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

Maccoun, Tilford & Co.

And at the office of

The Kentucky Gazette,

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, Moral, Literary and Political, in 2 vol. 8 vo.

The following short extract from Doctor Hollingshead's funeral discourse on the author, will serve to give the reader an idea of his character.

"With powers of mind equal to his piety and benevolence, he justly held a conspicuous place in the foremost rank of eminent and good men. He was a profound scholar, combining the wisdom of antiquity with the refinement of modern literature. In biblical learning, criticism and sacred history, he was exceeded by none.

"As a preacher, the elegance of his manner, the perspicuity of his style, the abundant variety of his information, enforced by a manly and almost unrivalled eloquence at once charmed, convinced and instructed."

Extract of a letter from a clergyman of respectability, in this state, to the editor

"I have just consulted, as far as time has permitted, Dr M'Calla's mode of treating some subjects, and am exceedingly glad that such a work has found its way to this country at this time. There is indeed a beautiful simplicity of style, and remarkable perspicuity. I think his thoughts are happily expressed on the atonement, existence of moral evil, and the causes of infidelity, subjects of great importance in our day."

The above work may also be had at the office of the Reporter

I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 Acres in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 Acres in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the t wn of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. We wish to inform *Merchants & Chewers* that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by *wholesale* or *retail*. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, & we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intends to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from thorough knowledge of the art—that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS. & Co.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately or 5 hundred hogsheads of tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business. D. COBBS & Co.

Lexington, June 11th. 1811.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 16th of May last, a likely *Negro fellow*, named

NELSON,

Of a black complexion—about 22 years of age, 5 feet ten or eleven inches high, heavy and large limbs, supposed to weigh 180 or upwards—his countenance is not a good one, but discovers a sullen disposition; he has a remarkable large scar from a cut on the inside of one his feet (probably on the left) which extends from the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is dull of speech when under examination. He took with him a good wool hat and white linsey cloathing. Any person who will apprehend the above negro, and bring him home, or secure him in any jail in this state, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges—if taken out of the state *Twenty dollars reward* will be given, with lawful expenses

JOHN PEEBELS.

Montgomery county, Ky. near Mountsterling. July 20th, 1811—tf.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Geneva Court, in the suit in chancery, James Southall's heirs are complainants, and the heirs and representatives of Richard Hogg, dec. defendants. We the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the said decree will on Thursday the 19th of September next, attend at the house of John Campbell in Henry county, on the premises expose to public sale at six months credit, the defendant's interest in 7,500 acres of land, located, surveyed, and patented in the name of Richard Hogg: said land will be laid off in lots to accommodate purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required.

Anthony Bartlett,
John Russell,
Ambrose Quarles,
Preston W. Brown,
Rowland Thomas,
Edward George.
} *Comrs.*

June 25th, 1811.

Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,

ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers & the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

New Millinery.

MRS. BROWN,

LATE of Baltimore, has just imported from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore an extensive and elegant assortment of *FASHIONABLE MILLINERY*; consisting of the following articles, which she offers for sale on low terms, on Mill street, two doors above Main street, in Lexington

Fashionable straw bonnets and hats	Scarlet, pink, orange, blue and black cambrick
Fancy chip do	bricks
Ribbonds plain and figured	Seeded do.
Artificial flowers	Cambrick muslins
Ostrich feathers	Book do.
Spanish mantles	Mulmul do.
Caps and turbans	Fancy do,
Lace sleeves, silk stockings	Picket lenо
Ladies' kid gloves	Spider net do.
Fashionable shawls	Fancy do.
Black mode	Len's lace trimming
do. Silk handkerchief	Gold fringe
Sarcenets different colours	Cotton balls, tapes
Crapes, British lace	Postillion velvet caps
	Leather, jockeys do.
	Silk oil cloth hat covers
	Buttons

Wanted immediately two or three young women to work at the millinery business None need apply without good recommendations, and who have some knowledge of the business.

Lexington, July 20 ——tf.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being authorised by the legislature of Kentucky to dispose of their donation LANDS, do offer the following tracts for sale; viz.—

2780 *Acres*

On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Saline creek.

1600 *Acres*

In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

755 *Acres*

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those lands lie near together, and are valuable. They will be sold together, or in separate tracts—several valuable farms on them, a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in 6 annual instalments. For further particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky. 6m

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STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court.

JUNE TERM, 1811.

Daniel Morris, John Morris & William Chambers—*Complainants,*

AGAINST,

Haden Edwards, Clement Bell and Margaret his wife, John Steele and Anna his wife, Abraham Vandegraff and jane his wife, Priscilla Francisco, John Steele and William Steele, heirs of Andrew Steele, deceased, the heirs and representativet of Thomas Quirk dec'd. the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison dec'd. the heirs and representatives of David Dryden dec'd. John Brown, Nathaniel Dryden, Andrew Vance and Daniel Williams—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Haden Edwards, Nathaniel Dryden, the heirs and representatives of Thos. Quirk, the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison, and the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec'd. (all of whom are unknown to the Complainants,) having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants Haden Edwards, Nathaniel Dryden, the heirs and representatives of Thomas Quirk, the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison, and the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec'd. do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this court, and answer the complainants' bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper, for eight weeks successively agreeable to law.

A copy attest,

P. I. RAILEY D. C. F. C. C.

LEE's *PATENT MEDICINE STORE,* NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT

Waldemard Mentelle's Store

LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Trigg's Store

FRANKFORT—VIZ.

Hamilton's Elixir,
Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Corn Plaister,
Itch Ointment,
Essence of Mustard,
Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,
Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

*** A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purchasers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

ly *March 4th*, 1811.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving loths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Geotgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

TAKE NOTICE

THOSE whom it may concern are hereby informed that at the county court holden for the county of Bath, in the month of December next, we shall apply to the said county court for an order establishing a town on the lands of the subscribers, agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; said town to be located and laid off adjacent and around a large spring, known by the name of Boyd's spring, near the dividing ridge between Pricklyash and Flat creek.

William Boyd,
William Power,
Thomas Sinclair,
Benjamin Snelling.

August 10, 1811. 3t*

A SWEEPSTAKE RACE.

IS contemplated to be run for over the Lexington course on the 4th October next—two miles the heats—free for any horse, mare or gelding that is entered before the first day of September.—Entrance $200 each, half forfeit. No race unless four horses are entered. The stakes are to be made the day before the race, and put into the hands of Wm. T. Barton, who holds the subscription paper.—Weights are fixed on, time of starting, &c. in the articles or subscription paper.

The entrance, half cash, which will be the forfeit, the other in horses.

August 3, 1811.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *Gold and Silver Work*, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitted endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

☞ The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810. tf

War Department, July 10, 1811.

Notice is Hereby Given.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon on the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all Rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1812, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1813, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz.

1st. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chikago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Territory of Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana Territories, except Fort Wayne and Chikago and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi & Orleans territories and their vicinities.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th. Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts—and for the armorers and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June, 1812, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1813.

A ration to consist of 1¼ lbs. of beef, or ¾ of a pound salted pork, 18 ounces of bread or flour, 1 gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of 2 quarts of salt, 4 quarts of vinegar, 4 lbs. of soap and 1½ lbs. of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chikago, Fort Osage and Belle Vue for 6 months in advance: and at each of the ports on the Western Waters, for at least 3 months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on sea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding 3 months.

W. EUSTIS.

The editors of News-papers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 17, 1811.

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50 DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, a negro man by the name of

SIMONE,

About twenty two years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and well built in proportion to height, and when talked to by any person, is apt to have a down look, his dress a light mixed home spun clothing, and has a dark coloured surtout; the last account I had of him, he was riding a sorrel horse, lame in one of his hind legs, near Bairdstown, Kentucky, he being very artful I expect he will alter his name, and endeavor to pass as a freeman. Any person bringing said negro home to me on Goose creek, Sumner county, Tennessee, or securing him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

8t. *John Mills.*

IRON WORKS.

Slate Iron Works are now in full blast.

BOTH FURNACE and FORGE are in complete operation. Castings executed in the neatest manner, with dispatch. All kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice, out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the United States, and warranted to stand as severe heat.

BAR IRON

Of a superior quality to any made on this side the mountains, and equal to DORSEY's celebrated Iron, forged to suit customers. Having but lately FOUND this choice IRON ORE, will, on application of any of my customers, guarantee the CASTINGS to be of a superior quality—and the BAR IRON much superior to iron generally made in the Pittsburgh country, not inferior to DORSEY IRON. Being desirous of increasing the Iron and Casting business in the county of Bath, I propose selling all my property in the state of Kentucky, except my establishment and future residence in Bath county. Lewis Sanders, Esq. is fully authorised to sell my farm adjoining Robert Barr's, Esq. on the Limestone road, containing

510 1-2 *Acres,*

With all the stock, farming utensils, &c. thereunto belonging. Also

1000 *or* 1200 *Acres*

In the forks of Elkhorn, near Pemberton's mill, known as Jordan's pre-emption.

275 *Acres*

of Land in Scott county, adjoining the Hon. Rich'd Johnson, including a valuable mill seat on Elkhorn. Also, all the town property, consisting of various

Houses & Lots

In Lexington and adjoining.—As well as all the Lands of my deceased father, in the state of Kentucky, which by purchase, has become exclusively the property of the subscriber. Great bargains may be had for CASH in HAND.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS.

May 4th, 1811. tf

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette, from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL. 13, AND PART 1, VOL. 14 OF

Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia.

*** Subscribers to this work will please apply and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few setts of the works of the late

Rev. DOCT'R. M'CALA,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols.

Thomas's History of Printing in America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress of the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.
Barlow's Columbiad—4to edition, with superb engravings.
Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare. 17 vols. calf gilt.
The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by Van-Ess.
History of England, 12 vols.
Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.
Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.
Boilman on Banks
Tucker's Blackstone
Call's Reports
Dallas's ditto
Washington's do.
Lawes' Pleading
Chaptall's Chemistry
Cullen's Practice
Medical Lexicon
Duncan's Dispensatory, &c.

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Clarke circuit court, pronounced at their June term 1811 In a suit in chancery, Henry Crose was complainant and Robert Peebles, Heirs and Administrators, defendants—we the under named subscribers commissioners appointed by the said court, will sell to the highest bidder for ready money, on the 17th day of September next, the PLANTATION where the said Henry Crose now lives, containing 124 acres, which land was sold by the said Henry Crose to the aforesaid Robert Peebles dec'd. and lies on Strode's Creek, about three miles from Winchester, the sale will be made on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS SCOTT,
THOMAS WORNALL.
} Comrs.

July 5th, 1811. 8w*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Clear Creek, Jessamine county, near Cave's mill, a negro man named

JACK,

And a negro woman named

LETTY;

Together with three children, and all boys, the oldest not exceeding 6 years of age, and the youngest not 18 months.

Jack and Letty are near about 25 years of age—The man is a chunky, well built fellow and the woman tall and well proportioned.

JOSEPH HUGHES.

Jessamine county, August 5, 1811.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

In the neatest manner, with the greatest promptitude, and on the most reasonable terms.

All Essays, Communications, articles of Intelligence, Jobs and Advertisements thankfully received and properly attended to.

☞ LETTER BOX is affixed to the office door, for the convenience of those who may be disposed to furnish the editor with their favours.